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NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(County of Northumberland)

**A N N U A L
R E P O R T**

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1956



R. ROBSON & SONS, PRINTERS, HEXHAM.

NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(County of Northumberland)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1956

HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Chairman :

Councillor JOSEPH WILLIAM LEA

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor JOSEPH WILLIAM BAIN

Councillor ETHEL HIGGINS

„ THOMAS ROBSON KILLEN

„ JOHN CROSTHWAITE PATTERSON

„ HARVEY HEATON

„ GEORGE HARRISON

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

MADGE HOPPER, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

T. J. W. ROBSON, M.B., B.S.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

JOHN CORNEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

HUGH F. L. DAVIES, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.
(Resigned July, 1956)

WILLIAM MURRAY, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed August, 1956)

Clerk :

Miss R. SMITH

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Newburn :*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1956.

A point of great interest to us all in the Vital Statistics is the steady increase in population which has gone up by 2,330 in the last three years.

Of the other Vital Statistics the birth rate was very slightly lower as was also the death rate.

The number of still-births was reduced by more than half the number of the previous year but unfortunately, the infant mortality rate which had reached the lowest rate yet recorded for the Urban District in 1955, rose perceptibly, due chiefly to an increase in the number of deaths from congenital defects.

Continued efforts in the fields of ante-natal and neo-natal care are certainly necessary.

The individual causes of death showed a very welcome decline in those from Malignant Neoplasm of the lungs and bronchi from 16 in 1955, which was unusually high to 9, in 1956. The number of deaths from Malignant Neoplasm of the stomach remained fairly high.

Deaths from bronchitis increased to a total of 21 (18 male 3 female) from 11, in 1955.

This is the largest number of deaths registered from this cause in the Urban District since 1951, when 20 (8 males 12 females) were registered. Though age and other diseases were factors in many of the deaths the great importance of clean air is further emphasised, particularly taking into consideration the long-term effects.

As far as tuberculosis was concerned, there was a slight drop in the mortality from the disease and a larger drop in the incidence from 24 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1955 to 16, in 1956.

The steady flow of inward transfers of the disease continued as in the last few years.

The number of infectious diseases notified dropped very steeply during the year to a more usual level than in 1955, when 631 cases of measles were notified.

It is pleasing to report that no case of Poliomyelitis was notified in the district during the year compared with three in the previous year.

There were few notifications of Sonne Dysentery during the year and in contrast to the previous year, the district remained comparatively clear.

In June, seven cases of food poisoning occurred in three households and the disease was fortunately kept circumscribed there.

Progress was made during the year in securing agreement with the owners of sub-standard property and it is expected that this will soon result in the clearance of some of the worst areas.

May I express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the very keen interest they have continued to take in the work of my department and to the staff of the Health Department especially to Mr. Corney, Senior Public Health Officer, for his active and sustained work throughout the year and to the Clerk and other Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

M. HOPPER,

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 25,020, an increase of 290 on the previous year's estimated population. Since 1954 the estimated population of the Urban District has increased by 2,330.

Births.

During the year, a total of 428 births was registered (201 male and 227 female). In 1955, a total of 431 births was registered (225 male and 206 female). The number of illegitimate births decreased to eight from 15, in 1955 and 12, in 1954.

The birth rate (corrected for age and sex distribution) for the Urban District was 15.9 per 1,000 population and that for the country was 15.7. In the previous year the birth rate for the Urban District was 16.7 per 1,000 population.

As in 1955, six still-births were registered compared with 14 in 1954. The still-birth rate was 13.8 and the rate for England and Wales was 23 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 271, 31 of these deaths occurred in the Lemington Hospital which admits elderly female patients from the Newcastle General Hospital. The comparative figure for 1955 was a total of 290 deaths in the district, of which 42 occurred at the Lemington Hospital.

The total death rate (corrected for age and sex distribution) was 12.9 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 11.7 for England and Wales in 1956 and 13.2 for this district in 1955.

Natural Increase of the Population.

The number of births in excess of deaths was 157, an increase in the figures for the previous years i.e. 141 in 1955 and 125 in 1954. If the deaths at the Lemington Hospital are excluded the figure for 1956 is increased to 188 compared with 191 in 1955 and 171 in 1954.

Infant Mortality.

A total of 17 deaths of infants under one year of age was registered compared with 11, in 1955 and 19, in 1954.

The infant mortality rate for the Urban District was 39.7 per 1,000 live births and that for England and Wales was 23.8. In 1955, the infant mortality rate for this district was 24.9 per 1,000 live births and that for the country was 25.5.

The rate for 1955 was the lowest yet recorded for the Urban District and it is unfortunate that the rate has slightly risen in 1956. This was due to an increase of four in the number of neo-natal deaths i.e. those occurring before the end of the first month of life and an increase of two in those occurring between the end of the first month and first year of life.

In 1956, 13 neo-natal deaths were registered. There were 9, in 1955 and 14, in 1954.

Five of these deaths in 1956 were due to prematurity, six primarily to congenital defects, one to cerebral haemorrhage and one to convulsions. All the deaths occurred within a short time of birth, the longest period being a week. Deaths from prematurity had actually dropped by two on the previous year's registration of infant deaths but those from congenital defects rose to six from two in the previous year.

It was the increase in the number of neo-natal deaths with congenital defects as the underlying cause which raised the infant mortality rate so much in this particular year.

Of the four deaths occurring after the first month of life, two were from asphyxia due to the inhalation of vomit and two to infective causes.

The phenomenal drop in the Infant Mortality rate during the last 15 years is chiefly due to the virtual elimination of infective causes of infant death through meticulous infant care and the use of the anti-biotic and sulphonamide drugs. The "hard core" of neo-natal causes such as congenital defects and prematurity still remains. Continued thorough infant care and further research and maternal education is still required.

Maternal Mortality.

No death from pregnancy and child-birth occurred in 1956 as in the previous year. There was one death attributed to these causes in 1954.

The maternal mortality rate for the country was 0.56 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

Individual Causes of Death.

The number of deaths from heart and circulatory disease which headed the list as a cause of death was 82, of which 11 occurred at the Lemington Hospital.

In 1955, the total number of deaths in the district under this classification was 103 of which 18 occurred at the hospital. Excluding these hospital deaths the number of deaths of residents under this heading has decreased from 85, in 1955 to 71, in 1956.

Deaths from "vascular lesions of the nervous system" numbered 38, eight of which occurred at the hospital, giving a total of 30 deaths of residents compared with 31 the previous year.

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from "Malignant and Lymphatic Neo-plasm" to 56, in 1956 from 61 in 1955. Three of the deaths in 1956 and four in the previous year took place in the Lemington Hospital, giving a total of deaths of residents in this group as 53, in 1956 and 57, in 1955.

The decrease was chiefly noticeable in the number of deaths from "Malignant neoplasm of the lungs, bronchi", which dropped to nine in 1956 from 16, in 1955. The death rate from this cause was .034 per 1,000 population and that for England and Wales was .040. In 1954, there were five deaths in this group.

The number of deaths in 1955 in this group was large and this decrease in 1956 was very welcome.

A slight increase was observed in the number of deaths from "Malignant neoplasm of the stomach" which rose to 13, in 1956 from 11, in 1955.

Deaths in this classification have steadily risen during the last three years. In 1954, three were registered.

Deaths from "Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm of other sites" showed only minor variations in the two years.

The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases generally rose sharply to a total of 42 (including seven deaths in the hospital) from 23 (including six deaths in the hospital) in 1955. There had been a total of 20 deaths in this group in 1954.

There was no significant change in the number of deaths from Pneumonia, there being six of residents in 1956 and five, in 1955. Deaths in the hospital from this cause were seven and six respectively.

Deaths from Bronchitis, however, increased to a total of 21 (18 male and three female) in 1956 from 11, in 1955 and 7, in 1954. The increase of 10 deaths was in males (chiefly in elderly ones) during the first three quarters of the year. Eleven of the 18 male deaths were of elderly men between 65 and 84 years of age and in ten of the same eighteen deaths there were other complications.

There were three female deaths from this cause in both years. There was also an increase in the number of deaths classified under the heading of "Other respiratory disease" to eight in 1956 from one, in 1955 and two, in 1954. The increase was equally distributed in both sexes.

The number of deaths from "ulcer of the stomach and duodenum" showed little variation, being two in 1956 and three, in 1955.

Deaths registered as from "motor vehicle accidents" remained at three in both years.

It is encouraging to be able to report that deaths classified as from "All other accidents" again decreased to a total of five from seven in 1955 and 11, in 1954.

Again five deaths from suicide were registered as in the previous year. In 1954, two deaths were registered.

11.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Three deaths (2 male, 1 female) from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered during 1956, there being four deaths from this cause in the previous year.

No death from the non-pulmonary form was registered as in the previous two years.

The death rate for pulmonary tubercle was 0.115 per 1,000 population and 0.13 for the country.

The gradually declining death rate is still following the general trend. The prognosis of this disease is so very much more encouraging than formerly with earlier diagnosis, the use of the newer drugs and improved methods of prevention and control, including better housing.

The incidence of the disease also showed a very welcome decrease in 1956. Altogether 23 cases of tuberculosis (all forms) were notified, 16 cases of pulmonary tubercle and 7 cases of the non-pulmonary form. In the previous year, 28 cases were notified, 24 being of pulmonary tuberculosis and four of non-pulmonary.

This decline of eight cases in the pulmonary group was chiefly in males in the 25 to 65 years age groups. In 1955, there was a total of 11 cases notified in these groups, compared to 5, in 1956. Notification in the other age groups and in females were almost similar in both years.

Notifications of the non-pulmonary type of the disease were somewhat higher in 1956 rising from four, in 1955 to seven, in 1956.

In addition to the new notifications, 16 cases of tuberculosis (15 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary) were inwardly transferred into the Urban District during the year, chiefly to the new houses built by the Corporation of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne, within the district.

The total of inward transfers to the district during the years 1953-56 was 85 (81 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 of non-pulmonary) to December 31st, 1956.

During the same period a total of 104 new cases were notified, 84 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 20 of non-pulmonary.

It will be noted that the number of primary notifications, 84 during the three years, closely approximate the number of inward transfers, 81, of pulmonary tuberculosis and has therefore practically doubled the number of tuberculous persons on the register, with a corresponding increase in their general and special care.

For a number of years high priority has been given to active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living in unsuitable housing conditions and this has been of great value both to the patients and their families.

Fifty-two cases of tuberculosis have been rehoused during the last few years, 12 of them in 1956. The decline in both incidence and mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1956 is encouraging, but as yet gives no cause for complacency or diminution of effort.

Mass Radiography.

The mobile unit of the Mass Radiography service last visited the district in August, 1955 and held sessions at Westerhope, Lemington, West Denton, Newburn and Throckley. A total of 1,438 persons attended compared with 1,288 who attended at the previous visit in 1953.

The static unit, situated at the General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne is conveniently available for doctors, patients and the General Public.

III.—GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 253 compared with 870, in 1955 and 257, in 1954.

The abnormally high number of notifications in 1955 was due to an epidemic of Measles that year, when 631 cases of the disease were notified.

Measles.

The incidence of Measles dropped to a low level of 27 notifications for the year. This was to be expected in view of the large number of notifications in the previous year which spread over the district from the February until the July of that year.

Scarlet Fever.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever increased considerably to a total of 48 cases during the year compared with 9, in 1955 and 20, in 1954.

Several cases usually occurred in children living near each other or in families.

The disease was generally of a very mild type.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications of whooping cough numbered 131 in the year. In 1955, there was a decrease to 64 notifications from 150, in the previous year.

More parents are having their children immunised against whooping cough, either with the vaccine or the combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic, as the value of this protection is being more generally appreciated.

Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria was notified for the eighth year in succession.

Immunisation against diphtheria continues steadily year by year (for further detail see Section on Immunisation) and the immunity of the children of the district is kept to a high level. Active objection by the parents to this protection is now seldom found and the injections are usually taken as a matter of course.

It is the endeavour of us all to bring immunisation against Diphtheria to the minds of the parents, both at the Child Welfare Clinics, schools and at General Practitioners' surgeries, so that it is not lost sight of when vaccinations against other diseases are to the fore.

Pneumonia.

A slight decline in the number of notifications of pneumonia occurred, 22 cases being notified in 1956, 27 in 1955 and 19, in 1954.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

It is pleasing to report that no case of this disease was notified in 1956. Four cases were notified in 1955 and one in 1954.

Several contacts of cases outside the district were kept under surveillance for the requisite period with negative results.

A small number of children in certain selected age groups registered by their parents were vaccinated against poliomyelitis as a commencement to the present scheme.

Food Poisoning.

Seven cases of food poisoning, all found to be due to salmonella typhi-murium were notified during the year compared with three in 1955 and one, in 1954.

Six of the cases occurred in June and were in three households, all at Throckley. In addition to the cases, four positive excretors were found. In one or two cases, though the clinical symptoms subsided quickly, the stools remained positive and several courses of treatment were required to clear them.

No positive link with food could be found but at the time, there was a small outbreak of this particular type of food poisoning in the Tyne Valley.

A suspected case of food poisoning also in June, thought to be due to mussels was found, on investigation, to be negative.

Sonne Dysentery.

There was a very marked decrease in the incidence of dysentery during the year to 12 cases notified compared with 116, in 1955. The cases occurred in the earlier months of the year and from April onwards to the end of the year, one case only was notified.

Influenza.

In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health, the General Practitioners of the district kept a special watch for cases of influenza as distinct from the common cold and its complications, especially during the winter months, with negative results.

IV.—HOUSING.

During 1956, 55 houses were built by this Council and 165 privately, in addition, during the year 73 houses were built in the district by another authority.

Under the "points system" established by the Council the present medical circumstances of the applicants receive due consideration.

It is confidently expected that Clearance areas which were confirmed prior to the war will be completely cleared during 1957.

Several occupants of slum clearance property who qualified under the points scheme were rehoused during the year.

At the end of the year there were 1,245 applicants for Council Houses, 509 sub-tenants, 517 tenants and 219 aged persons.

V.—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 50.

As in the previous year two burials took place under this section. In 1954, no burial under this section took place but in 1953, there were three.

Section 47.

Two cases were investigated under this section. In one case at Newburn the elderly person went voluntarily to a hospital and subsequently died there. The other shared her home with a young married couple. No formal action was necessary.

VI.—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938/1955

The general standard of hygiene was satisfactory on the whole, minor adjustments were necessary in several cases. Regular visits were paid by the staff of the department to the 107 food shops in the district and efforts made to bring home the importance of hygiene, both to the staffs of food shops and the general public. No statutory action was necessary.

VII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

Several talks on health subjects such as Food Poisoning, Atmospheric Pollution and Housing were given to groups of people by the staff of the Health Department during the year.

VIII.—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Close watch was kept on the degree of atmospheric pollution in the district and indeed the total emission of dust increased slightly by 2 tons per square mile as shown by the readings from four deposit gauges situated in various parts of the district. The Central Electricity Authority co-operated to the best of their ability in getting the maximum efficiency from the electrostatic precipitators. The whole problem continues to receive close attention.

IX.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The details under this section have been compiled by Mr. Corney, Senior Public Health Officer.

Health Services in the District.

(a) Regional Hospital Board.

There is one hospital, the Lemington Hospital, situated in the district, which admits aged chronic patients (female).

Patients from this district are admitted to the hospitals of the Newcastle and Hexham groups, and cases of infectious disease to the Hospital for Infectious Disease, Walkergate, Newcastle upon Tyne.

(b) Tuberculosis Service.

Patients attend the Chest Clinic, Elswick Road, Newcastle under the care of the Senior Chest Physician, Dr. Hurrell. Admission to a Sanatorium in the region or to the Walkergate or General Hospital occurs very quickly, usually within a few days of diagnosis.

Children at risk are now given B.C.G. vaccination either at clinics or at school, with the parents' consent.

(c) Local Authority Services.

Sections (3), (4), (5), (6) and the care of the buildings under Section (2) are administered by the South Area Health Subcommittee of the Northumberland County Council.

(1) Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery.

There are six nurse/midwives resident in the district—two at Throckley, two at Lemington (and a relief nurse when others off duty) one at Westerhope and one at West Denton.

With the rapid increase in the number of midwifery and general nursing cases owing to the development of the estates at Lemington and West Denton, an additional nurse/midwife has been appointed.

(2) Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

Four maternity and child welfare centres function in the district as follows :—

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Mayfield Avenue, Throckley.

The West Denton Association Hall, Middle Gate, West Denton.

The Methodist School Hall, Algernon Road, Lemington.

“Lindisfarne” Stamfordham Road, Westerhope.

There are regular sessions for babies, children, expectant mothers and for dental treatment.

(3) Immunisation and Vaccination.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare centres, at the schools and by the General Practitioners of the district.

In the succeeding paragraph the figures in brackets indicate those for the previous year and are given for comparison.

At 31st December, 1956 91% (90%) of the total child population of the Urban District had been immunised at some time during their lives, 76% (74%) of the children 0—4 years and 98% (98%) of the children 5—14 years.

The Immunity Index which shows the number of children in each age group immunised during the last five years was introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1953 and now serves as a very useful indication of the more complete immunisation in a district.

At the end of 1956, the Index for Newburn was as follows :—

Children under 1 year	—22% (14%)
„ 1—4 years	—91% (91%)
„ 5—14 years	—73% (77%)

The total Immunity Index for all children under 15 years of age was 75% (76%).

The increase in the index for children under one year is encouraging, as it is still the aim of the campaign to secure the immunisation of not less than 75% of babies before their first birthday and to keep this immunity at an adequate level throughout their school lives.

368 (371) primary immunisations with a single antigen were completed during the year, 274 being children under one year.

Altogether, 739 (581) primary courses of immunisation against diphtheria either with a single or multiple antigen, were completed in the year.

Whooping Cough Prophylaxis.

A total of 342 children, 261 being children under one year, 75 children 1—4 years and six, 5—14 years, received prophylaxis against whooping cough compared with a total of 141 children in 1955, 92, in 1954 and 15, in 1953.

Combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic was used in the majority of the children. The use of this vaccine has increased very considerably during the last few years as a result of the recent successful field trials.

Tetanus.

The triple antigen of whooping cough, diphtheria, and tetanus was used for 43 children, compared with four in 1955.

Vaccination against Small-Pox.

Primary vaccinations against small-pox numbered 154 (153) in 1956. There were 23 (15) re-vaccinations.

These figures show a little improvement but they are still extremely small and leave a considerable proportion of the population at risk should a case of small-pox arise, which, in these ~~days~~ ^{days} of rapid travel is an ever present danger. Increased efforts are still being made to persuade parents to have their babies vaccinated.

4. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

This was first commenced during the year in a small number of registered children in certain selected age groups and was done on a central county basis. As more vaccine becomes available, it will continue on an area basis.

5. Ambulance Service.

This service operates from the depot at Westway, Throckley and comprises a driver/supervisor with eight driver/attendants including one stretcher bearer, one day-time radio control assistant and five vehicles, which are radio controlled.

On April 21st, 1956, the control system by radio was extended so that Wideopen depot receives all calls from 4-0 p.m. to 8-0 a.m. on weekdays and from noon on Saturdays to 8-0 a.m. on Mondays from the area covered by the Ashington, Bedlington, Blyth, Seaton Delaval, Throckley, Prudhoe, Wallsend and Whitley Bay depots (in fact from the whole of the southern part of the county) and relays them to their respective stations.

1956 saw the introduction of Diesel ambulances to the service. During the year, ambulances of the Throckley station made 3,593 journeys, carried 14,677 patients including 824 accidents and emergency cases, and 1,949 stretcher cases and did a total mileage of 103,095 miles.

These figures show an increase on those for the previous year.

6. Home Help Service.

During the year a total of 210 patients resident in the Urban District received the services of a Home Help for varying periods. This was a very slight decrease on the total of 218 patients in 1955.

The cases included 14 (20) confinements, 19 (24) of acute illness, 123 (140) aged and infirm people, seven (9) blind persons and eight (15) cases of tuberculosis.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of patients served in the previous year.

7. Care and after Care.

The Newburn and Prudhoe After-Care Committee held two monthly meetings throughout the year.

As previously, efforts were made to give aid to patients suffering from tuberculosis with milk, travelling expenses of relatives to hospital etc. The now much improved prognosis has resulted in fewer patients requiring the aid, but has increased the importance of giving help towards rehabilitation.

At the end of the year, the Sub-Committee decided to extend their activities to include very necessitous cases of chest and cardiac diseases other than tuberculosis according to the lead given by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

8. Nursing Care Committee.

There are three nursing care committees in the Urban District, one at Lemington, Throckley and Westerhope.

Articles of nursing equipment are supplied on loan to sick people as required, and some friendly home visiting done.

The Secretaries are :—

The Rev. J. E. Jameson, The Vicarage Lemington.

Mr. G. Petrie, 11, Ash Street, Throckley.

Mr. S. Gray, 24, Ellesmere Avenue, Westerhope.

During the last few years, voluntary organisations, specially caring for the needs of old people have been formed both nationally and locally. There is a Newburn branch of the National Old People's Welfare Committee and also nine Over 60 Clubs, all functioning actively.

In 1956, the Old People's Welfare Committee of the district extended their activities to include a Chiropody Service for old people. This service is proving of great benefit to the old people, some of whom had great difficulty on this score and it is likely to extend considerably.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

PARTICULARS OF DISTRICT.

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	4,648
Registrar General's estimated population	..	..				25,020
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book	..	..	..	..	..	7,974
Sum represented by Penny rate	..	..	..			£859
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£206,205

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS :	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births (Legitimate)	.. 197	223	420
„ „ (Illegitimate)	4	4	8
Still-births	3	3	6
Deaths	127	144	271
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	15.9
Still birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	.28
Death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	12.9
Death rate of infants under 1 year:			
All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	39.7

Deaths from :

Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	56
Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
Whooping cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—
(Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE NEWBURN AREA, 1956.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

Figures in parenthesis indicate deaths in the Lemington Hospital.

ALL CAUSES.	MALE 127	FEMALE 144	TOTAL 271
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis Others	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ..	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	7	13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	8	1	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8	8
13. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	12(3)	24(3)
14. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
15. Leukaemia aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular-lesions of nervous system ..	16	22(8)	38(8)
18. Coronary disease angina	20	13	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	8(1)	10(1)
20. Other heart disease	10	17(8)	27(8)
21. Other circulatory disease	5	10(2)	15(2)
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	2	11(7)	13(7)
24. Bronchitis	18	3	21
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	4	4(1)	8(1)
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum ..	1	1(1)	2(1)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	7	16	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3
34. All other accidents	4	1	5
35. Suicide	1	4	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE.

<i>Year</i>	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	<i>Newburn</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>		<i>Newburn</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>	
1942	..	20.07	16.3	..	12.27	11.6
1943	..	19.85	17.0	..	12.5	12.1
1944	..	21.29	18.1	..	10.46	11.6
1945	..	19.69	16.5	..	12.83	11.4
1946	..	21.14	19.6	..	11.43	11.5
1947	..	23.27	21.0	..	10.9	12.0
1948	..	19.62	18.3	..	11.2	10.8
1949	..	18.11	16.7	..	11.32	11.7
1950	..	17.9	15.8	..	12.9	11.6
1951	..	17.2	15.5	..	10.05	12.5
1952	..	15.7	15.3	..	10.03	11.3
1953	..	15.9	15.5	..	11.01	11.4
1954	..	16.4	15.2	..	13.3	11.3
1955	..	16.7	15.0	..	13.2	11.7
1956	..	17.1	15.7	..	10.9	11.7

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Newburn.</i>		<i>England & Wales.</i>
1942	..	71.61	..	49.0
1943	..	49.84	..	49.0
1944	..	56.51	..	46.0
1954	..	48.52	..	46.0
1946	..	53.63	..	43.0
1947	..	43.48	..	41.0
1948	..	28.64	..	34.0
1949	..	30.8	..	32.0
1950	..	48.7	..	29.8
1951	..	34.5	..	29.6
1952	..	29.1	..	27.6
1953	..	43.2	..	26.8
1954	..	46.8	..	25.5
1955	..	25.5	..	24.9
1956	..	39.7	..	23.8

Infant Mortality, 1956 — 17 deaths.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS:

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	40 mins.
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	40 mins.
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	7 hrs.
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	1 day
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	1 day
Diaphragmatic hernia	..	..	..	..	1 hr.
Hyaline membranous disease	..	..	..	..	1 hr.
Cerebral Haemorrhage and asphyxia	..	..	..	..	30 mins.
Congenital atelectasis	..	..	..	..	8 hrs.
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	3 days
Meningitis and Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	4 days
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	1 week
Haemorrhage disease of new born	..	..	..	..	12 hrs.

DEATHS between one month and end of first year of life :

Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	..	..	..	..	1 month
Asphyxia from vomiting	..	..	..	..	2 months
Acute Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	4 months
Gastric Enteritis	..	..	..	..	5 months

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY 1956 — 16.9.

Live Births	..	..	..	..	16.2
Still Births	..	..	..	..	23.4
Deaths	..	..	..	..	15.3

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — YEAR, 1956
NUMBER OF CASES — CIVILIANS.

DISEASE.	0—		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—9		10—14		15—24		25 & Over		Age unknown		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	2	2	17	13	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	26	22
Whooping Cough ..	7	6	2	8	4	7	11	12	12	10	28	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	67
Measles ..	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	13
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7

DISEASE.	Under 5		5—14		15—44		45—64		65 & over		Age unknown		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia ..	—	2	2	3	3	3	5	2	—	2	—	—	10	12
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	2
Food Poisoning ..	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

Appended is a summary of Bacteriological Reports received from the Public Health Laboratory Service, Newcastle General Hospital on specimens submitted by Local Medical Practitioners and by the Public Health Department.

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Sputum for Tuberculosis	3	4
Faeces specimens Salmonella	86	66
Faeces specimens for Sonne Dysentery ..	44	96
Faeces specimens for coli type 'o26' ..	1	—
Throat swab for Haemolytic streptococci	8	7
Throat swab for Haemolytic staphylococci	9	4
Throat swab for Vincent's angina ..	—	7
Throat swab for Diphtheria	—	8
Swab for B. Proteus and B. Pyocyanous	2	—
Swab for Haemophilus group	1	—
Urine for B. coli	4	—
Urine for Ziehl Neelson	—	1
Canned foods for organisms	—	2
Mussels for organisms	—	2

FOOD POISONING RETURN, 1956.

There were seven cases of food poisoning notified in 1956. Outbreaks due to identified agents:

Total Outbreaks	Nil.	Total Cases	..	Nil.
-----------------	------	-------------	----	------

Outbreaks due to :

(a) Chemical poisons	Nil.
(b) Salmonella organisms	Nil.
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	Nil.
(d) Cl. Botulinum	Nil.
(e) Other bacteria	Nil.

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:

Total Outbreaks	Nil.	Total Cases	..	Nil.
-----------------	------	-------------	----	------

Single cases :

<i>Agent Identified</i>	<i>Unknown Cause</i>	<i>Total</i>
7 Salmonella Typhi murium	Nil	7

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1956.

QUARTER ENDED	Number of cases on Register at commencement of quarter.		Number of cases notified for the first time		Number of cases re-moved from register in a preceeding quarter which have been restored to the register during qtr.		Number of cases re-moved from register.		Number of cases remaining on register at end of quarter.	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
March, 31st, 1956										
Males ..	124	11	4	1	—	—	1	—	127	12
Females ..	113	15	3	1	—	—	1	—	115	16
June 30th, 1956—										
Males ..	127	12	4	—	1	—	1	—	131	12
Females ..	115	16	1	—	—	—	1	2	115	14
Sept. 30th, 1956—										
Males ..	131	12	6	—	—	—	4	—	131	12
Females ..	115	14	4	—	—	—	2	—	119	14
Dec. 31st, 1956—										
Males ..	131	12	3	1	—	—	4	1	130	12
Females ..	119	14	6	4	—	—	1	—	124	18

Note : Included under Column 2 are inward transfers from other districts as follows :—First Quarter, 3 male pulmonary, 1 female pulmonary. Second Quarter, 1 male pulmonary. Third Quarter, 3 male pulmonary, 3 female pulmonary. Fourth Quarter, 1 male pulmonary, 3 female pulmonary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES NOTIFIED.				INWARD TRANSFERS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	N.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ..	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years ..	2	4	1	3	6	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—64 years ..	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 years and over ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	9	2	5	8	7	—	1	2	1	—	—
	16		7		15		1		3		3	
	23				16				3			

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total.
1942	12	2	14
1943	14	3	17
1944	12	1	13
1945	7	4	11
1946	12	4	16
1947	15	2	17
1948	12	2	14
1949	9	1	10
1950	9	1	10
1951	5	1	6
1952	6	2	8
1953	1	—	1
1954	4	—	4
1955	4	—	4
1956	3	—	3

TABLE OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1942	12	10	5	1	28
1943	22	13	5	5	45
1944	8	11	4	2	25
1945	12	7	2	3	24
1946	16	12	7	2	37
1947	18	12	8	3	41
1948	15	13	1	4	33
1949	17	13	7	3	40
1950	21	16	1	3	41
1951	21	14	3	7	45
1952	22	16	2	1	41
1953	15	9	3	3	30
1954	11	9	1	2	23
1955	15	9	1	3	28
1956	7	9	2	5	23

**DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE AND DEATHS AND
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION**

Year.	Number of Cases of Diphtheria.	Number deaths.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED (given for years 1936-43). Later years expressed as percentage immunised of total child population.
1936	22	4	182
1937	20	—	209
1938	56	7	414
1939	5	—	422
1940	6	—	439
1941	43	3	1,148
1942	49	2	2,554
1943	104	3	3,035
1944	118	6	65 per cent.
1945	21	2	80 per cent.
1946	11	—	82 per cent.
1947	9	—	83 per cent.
1948	2	—	83 per cent.
1949	—	—	84 per cent.
1950	—	—	84 per cent.
1951	—	—	83 per cent.
1952	—	—	86 per cent.
1953	—	—	90 per cent.
1954	—	—	90 per cent.
1955	—	—	90 per cent.
1956	—	—	91 per cent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1956

To the Chairman and Members of the Council :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on matters relating to environmental hygiene for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

Once again I have to comment on staff changes, Mr. Davies resigned in July to take an appointment with a County Borough Council. We were fortunate in being able to fill the vacancy quickly, Mr. Murray being appointed in August.

The nature and extent of the work by the department is shown in the tables included in the report.

Items of particular interest are referred to under their respective headings.

HOUSING.

It was not found possible to deal with clearance areas as such but rehousing of tenants of unfit houses was effected where the applicant qualified under the Council "points" scheme. Four houses were closed as unfit for habitation.

Houses made fit included 244 after informal action and 18 after statutory action, an increased total of 55 over the previous year.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company and continues to be satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

213 visits were made to food handling premises and the co-operation of the occupier enlisted in implementing the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. The majority of owners of food retailing vehicles provided hot water supply and basin within a reasonably short time of being asked to do so.

~~CONDEMNED CARCASE MEAT, ETC.~~

Agreement was reached with Castle Ward Rural District Council on alterations and improvements to be carried out at the Westerhope Golf Club premises to secure compliance with the new Regulations.

Three cases of food containing foreign matter were dealt with during the year, without recourse to legal proceedings. In one case a small glass bead was found in a cake, in the second, cement was found in a bottle of milk and in the third case, a loaf of bread contained fibres from sacking.

Six samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and five were classified in Grade 1. One sample was classified in Grade III and a second sample from the same retailer in Grade 1.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Readings from four deposit gauges set up at Newburn Sub-station, St. Cuthbert's School Walbottle, Lemington Hospital and Lemington Cemetery, were again kindly supplied by the Central Electricity Authority who maintain the gauges. The highest average monthly deposit (30.35 tons per sq. mile) was recorded at the Newburn Sub-station and the lowest (11.8 tons per sq. mile) at St. Cuthbert's school, Walbottle.

The relatively high figure at the Newburn Sub-station is probably due to close proximity of the Newburn railway station and it will be interesting to compare results after more steam engines are replaced by diesel locomotives.

The total average monthly reading from the four gauges was 15.5 tons per sq. mile in 1955 and 17.5 in 1956.

The concern of the Council at the quantity of dust emitted from the chimneys at Stella North Power Station was brought to the notice of the C.E.A. whose officials were most co-operative and who endeavoured to operate their most modern plant at the highest possible efficiency.

It seems that only by increasing the efficiency of the electrostatic precipitators (at present 98%) can any reduction in dust emission be achieved, the fuel used being of low quality with an average of 20% ash content.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

The Public Cleansing Costing Return, a copy of which is included in the report again compared favourably with those of similar districts in Northumberland and Durham.

In December, Mr. W. H. S. Gray, one of eleven applicants was appointed Refuse Collection foreman, these duties having been previously carried out by the General foreman who was also responsible for supervising most of the Surveyor's outdoor staff.

A second S & D fore & aft tipper was ordered but delivery was not effected until after the end of the year.

The restriction imposed by the Mills on the amount of salvage to be despatched proved an embarrassment owing to severely limited storage space. and it is hoped that the removal of 'quotas' will not be long delayed.

CONCLUSION.

The co-operation of the Chairman and members of the Committee is much appreciated as is also the ready assistance offered by other officers of the Council.

Mr. Murray, although just appointed in August, soon proved his worth and has been of very great assistance to me. Miss Smith carried out her duties conscientiously.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CORNEY,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

NATURE OF INSPECTIONS :							<i>Visits</i>
Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	213
Housing and Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Ice-Cream Samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Milk Samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Moveable dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
National Assistance Act, 1948	Section	47	..	..	..	..	14
"	"	"	"	"	50	..	1
Nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Refuse Collection and Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
							2,397

DEFECTS REMEDIED :							
Brickwork repointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Burst pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Choked drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Eaves gutters repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Food store provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fireplaces repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Flooring repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Hand rail secured	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Plasterwork repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Rain water pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Scullery sinks replaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Sink benches renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Set pots repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tap renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wall repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Waste pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
W.C. apparatus overhauled	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Window cords renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Windows overhauled	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Yard surfaces repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

HOUSING

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1956

<i>Houses Completed during the year.</i>	<i>With state assistance</i>	<i>Unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Local Authority	55	—	55
By any other Housing Authority	73	—	73
By Private Persons	—	165	165

Total Number of Inhabited Houses in District .. 7,974

CLOSING OR DEMOLITION :	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
(a) Houses demolished in clearance areas ..	Nil.
(b) Houses demolished not in clearance areas ..	Nil.
(c) Houses closed not demolished	4
(d) Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	Nil.

REPAIRS :

Houses made fit by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts.

(a) By informal action	244
(b) By owners, following statutory action ..	18
(c) By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil.
(d) Demolition Order revoked after reconstruction	Nil.
(e) Houses in clearance areas patched for temporary accommodation	Nil.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS : HOUSING ACT, 1949 *Number of separate Houses.*

(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	54
(b) Applications rejected	7
(c) Applications approved	47
(d) Approximate average grant approved per house	£115
(e) Total number of applications approved in your area since inception of scheme	137

LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES :

(a) Total number of houses owned by the L.A...	2583
(b) Number of temporary dwellings in the above:	
(a) Prefabs.	120
(b) Huts, etc.	Nil.
(c) Number of outstanding applications for Council Houses on Authority's list at end of year	1,245

CLEARANCE AREA PROGRAMME.

	<i>Location.</i>	<i>No. of Houses to be dcmolished.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>First Five years.</i>			
1st year	Bank Top, Throckley	.. 29	Confirmed Clearance Area, 1939
	Fireman's Row, Newburn	12	Confirmed Clearance Area, 1939
	Chapel Row, N. Walbottle	11	
	Laurel Street, Throckley	.. 20	
2nd year	Maple Street, Throckley	.. 26	
	Sycamore Street, Throckley	26	
	Beech Street, Throckley	.. 19	
3rd year	Ash Street East, Throckley	.. 5	
	Elm Street, Throckley	.. 26	
	Coronation Row, North Walbottle	.. .. 19	
4th year	The Green, Low Square, School Bank, Queen's Rd., Walbottle	21	
	Ash Street, Throckley	.. 15	
	Northumberland Terrace, Newburn	.. .. 11	
	Pit Bank and Paper Mill, Scotswood	.. .. 12	
5th year	Albert Terrace, Newburn	.. 19	
	Victoria Terrace, Newburn	.. 17	
	Pit Cottages, Throckley	.. 26	
<i>Second Five Years</i>			
6th year	Mount Pleasant, Throckley	68	
7th year	Union Street, Lemington	.. 43	
8th year	Stanley Street, Lemington	.. 41	
	Lloyd Street, Lemington	.. 24	
9th year	Dene Terrace, Walbottle	.. 31	
	North View, N. Walbottle	.. 18	

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act.

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	50	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	36	30	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	5	9	—	—
TOTAL ..	47	89	—	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable of defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.	3	3	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	NO. OF OUT-WORKERS IN AUGUST list required by sect. 110 (1) (c).
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	2
Nets, other than wire nets	—
Totals ..	2

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following return was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries relating to action taken during the year ended March, 1956.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				Totals.	Agri- culture
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses including Council houses	All other including Business premises	Non-Agriculture.		
1. Number of properties in Local Authorities district ..	16	7,974	208	8,188	16	
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—						
(a) Notification. 	1	28	7	36	—	
(b) Survey under the Act 	9	24	10	43	—	
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose... 	6	175	87	268	—	
3. Total inspections carried out (to be completed only if figures readily available)	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Number of Properties inspected in Section 2 which were found to be infested by (a) Rats Major ..	1	—	1	2	—	
Minor ..	5	33	4	42	—	
(b) Mice Major ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor ..	1	9	4	14	—	
5. Number of infested properties treated by local authority	7	42	9	58	—	
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ..	150	84	123	357	—	
7. Number of notices served under section 4 of the act ..	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Number of “ Block ” control schemes carried out. ..	2	5	—	7	—	

FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Unsound food :							<i>Surrendered.</i>
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 lbs.
Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½ lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 lbs.
Gammon	..	..	..	..	..	..	87½ lbs.
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Canned Food (Miscellaneous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	140 tins
Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 lbs.
Ham & Egg Roll	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½ lbs.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½ lbs.

MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of Registered Dairies	..	..	..	5
Number of Registered Distributors	..	..	..	56

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Number on Register at commencement of year	..	..	52
Number on Register at end of year	..	..	56

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number of Registered Slaughterhouses	3
--------------------------------------	----	----	---

FOOD PREMISES.

Number of shops where food is handled	..	..	107
Number of premises registered under section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :			
Butcher	..	..	13
Fried Fish	..	..	14
Ice-cream	..	..	56
Mussels	..	..	1
			—
			84
			—

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of carcasses inspected :

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
371	1,531	100
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1 Beast	
„ „ „ ..	1 Pig.	

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN, 1956-57.

<i>Marticulars.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Gross Expenditure :	£	£	£
Labour	8,250	1,090	9,340
Transport	4,693	2,423	7,116
Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings	394	241	635
Other Items	—	—	—
	13,337	3,745	17,091
Gross Income	175	1,754	1,929
	13,162	1,991	15,162
Capital expenditure met from revenue	1,482	741	2,223
Unit Costs :	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton, Labour only	18 0	2 4	20 4
Gross cost per ton, Transport only	10 2	5 3	15 5
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	28 7	4 4	32 11
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population	526	80	606
Net cost per 1,000 premises ..	1,607	244	1,851

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

Area (Statute acres)—land and inland water	4,648 acres
Population at 30th June, 1956	25,020 persons
Total Refuse collected	9,200 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	20.1 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	8,188 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly intervals	100% of total
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point	2 miles
Kerbside collection (if practised)	Nil.
Total refuse disposed of	9,200 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluding) :	
(a) Crude tipping	—
(b) Controlled tipping	100%
(c) Direct incineration	—
(d) Separation incineration	—
(e) Other methods (state nature) ..	—

Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage. :

				<i>Income</i>	<i>Tonnage Collected</i>
				£	Tons.
(a)	Raw kitchen waste	..	..	175	35
(b)	Scrap metal..	..	..	—	—
(c)	Waste paper	..	..	1,729	190
(d)	Other Salvage	..	..	—	—
				—	—
(e)	Totals	..	..	1,904	225 tons
				—	—

Trade refuse :

(a)	Income	..	Nil.
(b)	Tonnage	..	Nil.

